

Glossary of Terms

Address List Review Liaison—(See LUCA Liaison) Also known as the program liaison or designated liaison. The individual is voluntarily appointed by the chief executive/highest elected official to review the Census address list and related maps to identify necessary corrections and additions.

Address Range—The first and last house address numbers that **could** exist along a given section of a street, that has city-style addresses. An address range is usually separated into two component ranges to reflect addresses along the left and right sides of the street. Usually one side of the street has only even address numbers and the other side has only odd address numbers.

Basic Street Address (BSA)—The house number and street name portion of an address, e.g., 11 Main Street. The BSA for a multiunit dwelling does not contain any apartment or unit designations or descriptions; for example, 11 Main Street, is the BSA for **all** apartments at 11 Main Street. When a specific building is identified by a number followed by a fractional number or letter, the entire house number is part of the basic street address, e.g., 11 1/2 Main Street, or 11A Main Street.

Block (Census 2000 Collection Block)—An area bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks. A census block is the smallest area for which decennial census data are tabulated.

Block Number (Census 2000 Collection Block)—A four-digit number identifying a census block. Census 2000 collection block numbers are not repeated within the county.

Block Numbering Area (BNA)—A 1990 statistical area similar to a census tract. BNAs were defined within a county or statistically equivalent area for the purposes of grouping and numbering census blocks in counties without census tracts. BNAs were delineated by state agencies working with the Census Bureau, following Census Bureau guidelines. BNAs do not cross county boundaries, but may be split by other nonvisible boundaries. BNAs have been combined with census tracts and do not exist for Census 2000.

Boundary—A line, either invisible or following a physical feature, that separates two different geographic areas, such as a census block, city, or county.

Census Tract—A small, relatively permanent statistical division of a county or statistically equivalent area, delineated for the purpose of presenting decennial census data. Census tract boundaries were delineated by local census statistical areas committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with Census Bureau-defined guidelines that specify the need for visible and stable boundaries. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries, but may be split between other governmental areas, e.g., minor civil divisions and places.

Census Tract or BNA Number—A four-digit number between 0001 and 9499, possibly with a two-digit suffix, used to identify a census tract or BNA uniquely within a county. Leading zeros are not shown on Census Maps.

LUCA Liaison—Also known as the program liaison or designated liaison. The individual is voluntarily appointed by the chief executive/highest elected official to review the Census Address List against local records to identify differences.

Chief Executive/Highest Elected Official—The person most responsible for the local government and who will receive the LUCA invitation letter, and designate a Address List Review liaison, if desired.

City-Style Address—An address that uses a house number and street name to identify a particular structure and/or unit within a structure, such as 123 Main Street or 704 E. 42nd Street, Apt. 20.

Corporate Limit—The legally defined boundary of a governmental unit, usually referring to an incorporated place. The corporate limit defines the extent of a government's jurisdiction, and thus bounds the area of Address List Review responsibility.

County—The primary legal or administrative subdivision of most states. Most are governmental units with powers defined by state law.

Governmental Unit—A legal geographic entity that has officials (usually elected) and that has the power to provide a number of general purpose government services and raise revenues (usually through taxing authority).

Group Quarters—The Census Bureau classifies group quarters as institutional or noninstitutional.

1. Institutional group quarters are living quarters occupied by one or more people under custody or care, such as:

Children in an orphanage.

Patients in a nursing home.
Patients in a chronic disease ward or institution.
Prisoners in a penitentiary.

Note: Halfway houses and general and maternity wards in hospitals are **not** classified as institutional group quarters, even though the people staying there are under custody or care.

2. Noninstitutional group quarters include occupied living quarters such as:

- a. Living quarters for college or university-level students in the following types of facilities:

School-owned and/or operated dormitories.

Fraternity and sorority houses.

Privately owned and operated off-campus rooming and boarding houses restricted entirely to students.

- b. Nurse's, intern's, and other staff dormitories.

- c. General and maternity wards at hospitals provided one or more patients have no usual home elsewhere.

- d. All halfway houses, including those that provide medical care or where residents stay involuntarily.

- e. Shelters, missions, and so forth for individuals without any usual residence.

- f. Street locations where individuals without any usual residence may spend the night.

- g. Barracks and other communal living quarters on military installations.

- h. Religious institutions, such as convents, that contain residents.

- i. The quarters occupied by a staff member and any member(s) of his/her family within any group quarters is a housing unit provided it meets the criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise it is a separate noninstitutional group quarters.

Housing Unit—A housing unit is a house, apartment, a trailer or mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately

from any other person in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

Incorporated Place—A governmental unit, incorporated as a city, town, village, or borough, having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions.

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Location Description—Used to identify the location of a housing unit that does not have a house number and street name mailing address or other postal delivery address, such as a PO Box. A location description must include: a brief description of the appearance of the housing unit. For example, "YLW HSE W/GR SHUTTERS AND 1 CAR GARAGE."

Multi-unit Address—The basic street address for a multi-unit dwelling, *plus* the unit designation, such as "Apt. 1," "BSMT," "Suite 207," or "#17.")

Regional Office—A permanent Census Bureau office responsible for all office and field activities within its region.

Regional Census Center—A temporary Census Bureau office responsible for all decennial census office and field activities within its region.

State Data Center (SDC)/Federal State Cooperatives for Population Estimates (FSCPE)—State agencies that may, at the option of the participating jurisdiction, assist local or tribal officials during the course of the LUCA Program.

Special Place—A place containing one or more group quarters where people usually live or stay, such as colleges, nursing homes, hospitals, and so forth. The following are examples of special places:

Alcohol and drug treatment centers.

Boarding and rooming houses.

Tourist homes.

Camps (tourist, recreational, educational, religious, and so forth).

Convents, monasteries, rectories.

Dormitories for workers (migrants and other farm workers, ranch-hand workers at construction sites and at logging camps, job training camps, nonfarm migrant workers, and so forth).

Halfway houses (all types).

Hospitals (all types).

Hotels and motels.

Housing and schools for the mentally handicapped.
Maternity homes.
Marinas.

Military bases (all types).
Missions and shelters.
Nursing homes, and homes for the aged.
Orphanages.
Prisons, reformatories, jails, and all other correctional institutions.
YMCAs.

Street Segment—The portion of a street or road between two intersecting features; e.g., other streets, railroad tracks, rivers, creeks, town or county limits. The Census Bureau applies address ranges to street segments in areas with house number and street name addresses.

TIGER/Line File—A computer readable extract of the Census Bureau's TIGER data base, the geographic data base that contains information representing the position of roads, rivers, railroads, legal and statistical boundaries, and other census-required features along with their attributes: names, address ranges, geographic codes, census feature class codes, and so forth.

Vacant Housing Unit—A habitable structure containing living quarters, or a housing unit within a multi-unit address, that is not occupied at the moment. New housing units that are not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors and a roof are in place. Vacant units are excluded from the decennial census if open to the elements, or if there is positive evidence, such as a sign on the house that the housing unit is to be demolished or is condemned.

ZIP Code—A five-digit code assigned by the U.S. Postal Service to an area, establishment, structure, group of post office boxes, and so forth, for the delivery of mail. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center; the last two digits signify a specific post office's delivery area.